sional Examinat Advice touching HEALTH A

ew Home Play

RYAN HALL

POLLOWING EVENING

DEDINARY MAGIC TRIUMPI

Monday, Feb. 3d.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, PROFESSOR ANDERSON,

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,

ROF. O. S. FOWLER in favor of keeping him in his seat. HERMAN HOUSE.

and to establish a sinking fund. They esthe sources of revenue as

PROFESSOR ANDERSON. AND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. Plethorn of Novelties

MISS ANDERSON PATION OF CHICAGO. ? MISS FLORA ANDERSON

STERY OF THE ROPES BY MR. J. H. ANDERSON, JR.

for Sale. SALE-A fine five year o

R SALE.—For sale for ca interest to train in Glark of

TTY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR

COUNTY ATTENTION!

OF THE WATER OF THE COUNTY FOR SALE

OF THE WATER OF THE WATER OF THE COUNTY FOR SALE

OF THE WATER OF THE WAT

R SALE. TEAM PLOURING MILLS.

MACHINE RY:

Machine Bosse of Bayers and order, will

make the service of Bayers fortable Flouring

to forth the service of Bayers

for the service of Bayer

o one trade. The location is such that a building can very untily be done. If offers is to any one wishing to engage in the relat-ture apply to LOFE & SMITH. & Labs-ley, III. Labs-ley, III.

ATUMINOUS COAL, to about four fout thick is now o

- Co Rent.

RENT:—A Furnished R.

BENT.-PIANOS A

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, PEBRUARY 6, 1862. We give this morning another in-tallment of the Potter Committee's report to Congress of treason in high places. It is a sickening record, and "pity 'tis 'tis

from the U.S. Senate becomes more certain, and is now only a question of time Two Senators counted among his support -Messrs. Foster of Ct. and McD taken sides with ajority. Probably not more than half a

The provisional government of his Taylor, at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., has taken courage, it would seem, from the presence of the Burnside expedition, and before even proclamations have been issued for elec-tions to Congress in two districts! A greater swindle has not been perpetrated upon the people North or South than this "Pro-visional Government" at Hatteras.

It is proposed by the Ways and Means

mate the sources of revenue at. A war tariff.

A land tax.
A lax on incomes.
A tax on office of sources.
A tax on stamps.
A tax on stamps.
A tax on stamps.
A tax on slanghtered animals.
A tohacco tax.
A tohacco tax.
A tohacco tax.
A tax on domestic spirits.
A tax on alleas.

and others, as we consider, low : but a to tal revenue as large as this it is manifestly desirable to have, and the people will not grumble so much at the tax collectors as at the apparent lack of any consideration for their money when he shall call upon ment will help the collection of the tax

that the great Expedition was still at Anlack of completeness of outfit, could not be charged to haste of preparation. Time enough was occupied, and that, too, by an officer who many of our Chicago readers will not need to be told has few equals in dispatching business, as city prove. The Expedition the facts already in the possession of the ublic it will not be easy to persuade us hat treachery had no hand in this delaythat traitors did not do all they could covertly to postpone the hour of starting. And with the traitors who acted from syn of men who were actuated by a far meaner perations in this war have lions of sable loyalists to the rebels, they kept, practically, if not in intent, very even pace with the most active enemies of the

site strength to oppose a success Union; and if our sublime magnaheavy penalties would fall. We have inceed in accomplishing their darling pur of the Expedition, the Enfield rifle car in a proportion of more than two-fifths, enwiltless of powder! Some of them

The first first of the control of th

VOLUME XV.

before them would be the hard one of sub-

by four millions of colored Unionists They must necessarily succumb before

such overwhelming disparity of forces.

the undisturbed possession and indispensa ble assistance of four millions of loval col

ists, that if any of these reinforcer

twenty millions of white Union

ons of insurgents make against

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

For nine months the war has been man-aged on the policy of putting down the re-bellion mildly, and saving slavery. As the two are so entwined together, our generals have been afraid to strike severely at the drink and tobacco. Places of amuse

Uhicago

the condition of no human being shoul changed," as we are solemnly assured by the oracle of State. The "Conservatives" have benefactor. But the government that im-poses an oppressive burden upon useful industry, especially when it singles out its victims, is nothing but a tyrant. insisted that slavery should not be harmed; and for the sake of harmony and unity, the Progressives have acquiesced. Thus the PREPARATIONS AT CAIRO.

It is noticeable to what extent preparations at Cairo are being carried. Tro

programme, and the fruits of nine months' work are before the country. Half a million, of soldiers are in the field. Three hundred war vessels are affoat. Twenty thousand fives have been sacrificed, and four hundred millions of dollars of debt have been incurred, to be liquidisted, principal and interest, by taxes clutched from the savings of toil. Bet if the rebellion has not been put down, slavery remains unburt—that it "still lives" and flourishes; and that it furnishes our rebel brethren, in their hour of distress, with tions and movements the people of the West will instinctively draw fresh hope the supreme felicity of knowing, that to our late reconnoissance near Columbus. Whether there is to be a moveesisting the Grand Army of the Republic department of Cairo will soon be in supe millions of blacks, our traitor brethren would be shattered and powerless; they would be hungry and in rags; they would be feeble and in despair. The alternative

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION. In the present issue we lay before our renders the notes of our Special Reporter laboring population, what headway could side expedition, giving a succinct and deeply interesting sketch of the situaexposures by sea and land, the latter innaval contractors, more cruel and danger-How unspeakably grateful these traitors should feel to the Northern "conservaous even than "stormy Hatteras" itself. We have already alluded to these last ives," who have preserved thus far to them, named evils, and deem that nothing more to raise a storm of indignation that shall ored laborers? We Union people are the toils and snares of the traitorous and mer-

cenary gang to their own destruction.

For the better understanding of the peapproaching it in unselfishness. The case in its simplest form stands thus: On one side uliar perils of the passage of Hatters Inthere are twenty-tour millions of people respondent with an authentic diagram preservation. On the other side there are hannel is marked by the black line, and lies across shifting shoals, the sand bars to arms to settle the question and enforce changing with every current, which here run with a violence and power peculiar to the part of the Unionists. But the latter perceiving the great disparity of force, in a pilots, access is unsafe save to vessels of the pirit of sublime chivalry, detail four milightest draft, and Gen. Burnside's difficulions of Union men and notify their adties are thus by the diagram and the ap versaries that they are welcome to the full pended report, fully set before the reade

THE KANSAS EXPEDITION. further stipulated on the part of the Union aspect to matters there relative to the Kanas Expedition, unknown to us at the time of our first reference to the matter. A difaffairs are practically at a dead lock. It is wherein military rules govern, and the quarters at Washington. Gen. Hunter is self subordinated, and the expedition he from his hands. This the country will not

Head Chief of the Creek Nation ALUKTUTEN TE. Head Chief of the Sen U. S. Agent for the Croe

THE BURNSIDE

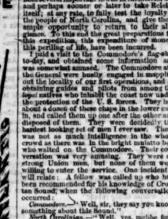


It is one week to-day since we left Old Point we could not possibly stay here a longer tim

nate. It will disappoint the expectations of speedy and decisive action which, may have es policy, which has been the one

The very unfortunate hitch in this Expedition is described in the following statement liatteras Iniet and the channels between the pass in going into Pamilico Sound, is one of the

ccursed blunder of our war manag



STARTLING TREASON VELOPMENTS.

COMMITTEE.

before, and could be now. * In speaking of our reverses, he always secreted pleased, and chuckled over the success of the rebels.*

CARRY GWINER, CLERE IN PERSISON OFFICE.

The witness, Wm. Reynolds, a clerk in the Interior Department, testifies that last Spring, when this city was considered in great danger from the rebels, his (Carey Gwynne's) coursers sation showed that he thought the rebels would have been been supported by the conversation. He sall the southern Confederacy would have to be chrowitedged, and he conversation. He sall is Southern Confederacy would have to be chrowitedged, and he thought it ought to be chrowitedged, and he conversation. He sall is conversed to the conversation of the conversation of the same of the conversation.

J. H. SLAKE, CLERE, LAND OFFICE.

The witness (J. S. Roleff) is a clerk in the land Office, and heard J. H. Blake, employed in the same office, say 'that the Government was wang an unjust war; that its object is to satisfugate the South and liberate the slaves.' Witness also heard Blake's wife say, in her hybband's presence, "that we have no Government; that the soldiers here were Northern herds, sent here to free the slaves." Witness also says, "that Blake was turned out of office, but afterward reinstated."

The next witness in the case of J. H. Blake, is S. Turner, who is also employed in the Land Office. He says, that when the Hon. Addrew Johnson made his great speech in the Sentet he favor of maintaining the Union at all hazards, he was denounced by many clerks in the Department, that among others J. H. Blake was very shoulve of Senator Johnson, and said he hoped Johnson would be hung, and every other man in the South who sympathized with him.

W. X. KERER, MESSENCER INTERIOR DEPART.

and every other man in the South who sympathized with him.

The witness, James Cameron, testified that Kefee "had made a bet with some one, I believe with Frank Yon Krazer, or some such mane, but I am not sure with whom, that Lincoln would not be elected. I said to him step the election, 'Well, Keefe, yon have lost your bet.' He said he was able to pay all he had lost; 'but, said he, pulling or flourishing a pistol, 'I will bet fifty dollars the black son-off-a-blick will never be lunagurated."

THE HEV, ALFRED HOLMEAD, CLEME, LAND OF the Helmed Will never be lunagurated."

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REPORT OF THE POTTER

CALEB B. SMITH'S DEPARTMENT.

so yas to the severament, and that his entire sympathies are with the rebels."

F. OHRE, CLERK, CERSUS BURRAU.
The witness (Dr. Vickers Fell), a clerk in the Census Burean, is acquainted with F. Orne, a clerk in the same office. Witness states that he had a conversation with Mr. Orne in Bioomington, ill., at the time the Peace Convention was in acasion in Washington; and that, on the occasion referred to, Orne said, "The South was right, in this sontest; that the North was wrong; that if it came to blows, he (Orne) hoped the South would succeed." He also said that "Virginia was right, and had always been right, and had shays been right, and had the Southeauth of the South

Oribune.

NUMBER 44.

Francis Reading, compositor.

George McNair, compositor.

King, foreman, press room.

JAMES ENGLISH, FOREMAN.

The witness (Eugene O'Connor) is
in-law of James English, foreman of

ernment Printing Office. Witness testifies "that he heard English say, in front of Sc. Aloysins Catholic Church in this city to a crowd about him, 'that Abe Lincoln, and all his followers, would have to pick up stakes and leave after awhile.' Witness further testifies "that English is an out-and-out secressionist."

WM. H. H. TOWERS, COMPOSITOR.

The first witness (George Cochrane) is one.

testifics "that English is an out-did-out secessionist."

WM. H. H. TOWERS, COMPOSITOR.

The first witness (George Cochrane) is employed in the Government printing-office, and testifies "that W. H. H. Towers is a compositor in the same office." Witness further testifies that he has heard Towers express himself violently and strongly in favor of the robels, and against the Government; that Towers took the oath, but said that the first ooth was extra-judicial, and not binding; and that he considered the hast one, prescribed by Congress, as no more binding. Witness further states "that Towers has has two brothers in the rebel army."

Another witness (W. m. Flemming) also employed in the same office, testifies "that W. H. H. Towers took him that is sympathise were with the South in this rebellion." Witness further states that when the ooth was tendered to the employes in the office, Towers said him lated his sympathise were with the South in this rebellion." Witness further states that when the ooth was tendered to the employes in the office, Towers said him lated and helf. The next day he came back, and said his family would suffer if he did not take the call. Witness further testifies "that Towers has two brothers in the rebel army, and that they went from this city during the sumper, and that one of them was employed in the South in this rebellion." Witness further testifies "that Towers has two brothers in the rebel army, and that they went from this city during the sumper, and that one of them was employed in the Government Printing Office at the time to the could not take it. He put on his count and add that Towers said in the own on the count of the own of the own as employed in the same office, corroborstees the testimony of the other with property destroyed. The Boyle of Washington, D. C. "testifies to his acquaint-are with the count and adds that Towers so take the own of south and adds that Towers so the testifies "that Jungolina dates with an extra the heard of the count of the count of the count of the

ding had with Gen. Lane.

ks on forts Henry and Dor Gen. Grant left Cairo yesterday with the rear guard. Our correspondent exults in send ere many days.

RAIL ad contrast to every large and cally the great North and South line from aigan to New Orleans and Mo he Company interested itself in the ion of the Mobile and Ohio, and months after their completion, estab-ed a system of through bills of lading stppi, and from Chicago to New Orleans besides two or three million bushels in, with hay and other products, to

The spe

one corner of the curtain just high enoug

of the hold back, do-nothing policy pra-

are pointed out in plain terms. A campaig

thousand men have been agonizing for orury of the nation is about exhausted, and we are in daily peril of European interven-

tion in behalf of the rebels; but no move

ment is permitted lest it might interfer

with the "great anaconda plan." But the

mammoth reptile that was to draw within his folds and crush the rebeilion at a single

sweep of his tail, has already swallowed up

our contemplated victories and gorged

himself with the substance of the people

to no purpose. Mr. Gurley points

blows might have been struck with

little danger and certain victory,

but the uplifted sword was order

ed to be sheathed by Gen. McClellan, for

some inscrutable reason. Thus Banks and

General Jackson, with 12,000 secesh, com-

ged the whole column, but they were per

to the gulf of perdition. The hopes of the

The new Secretary announces to the

army will be literally " stuck in the mud."

itself, and the source whence it comes. The

instances where

has been frittered away. Six hund

to give the public a peep at what is g on behind the scenes. The conseque

The shipper at Dunleith attached the tral Company's receipt to his This draft was readily converted into money, for the Exchange on New ns ; hence for a mere banker's commisonce converted into money. It was on, which gave such an impulse is Central Company's affairs (\$147.447.33-100ths) nearly one hundre to the parties interested in this enterprise stake in the opening of the Mississippi. It

7 per cent. on the gross earning and Army. He says he is going to see But while the mud along the borders be physically impossible for the army to adwith all the patience he can muster for the this man had been made Secretary of War things would now exist? During the dry, and December, he would have hurled the whole 500,000 Union soldiers on the rebels at all points. He would have directed with open arms. McClellan refused to danger menaced by traitors," and expedition to Port Royal may be traced to If the West Pointers did not like this mode of dealing with their friends in secessia, orders were countermanded and overruled by McClellan. Fortify and stand t more loyal men lead our gal-eers wao felt no such qualms or all our commanders. The saving the Union. Our country would been knocked somewhat out of joint in the and will resume the functions of "Com- to heed. They give us fair warning of kept the army in their trenches during the magnificent campaign weather, to avoid such an occurrence. He has no veneration for the "Divine Institution," and no faith of screent. He believes chiefly in fighting. Wherever you see the head of a rebel hit it, and don't stop for it to hit you, is Stanton's plan of warfare. He will soon be called an "Abolitionist," as is every man who is in favor of a vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

The new Secretary of War starts off with

THE NEW SECRETARY.

The new Secretary of Warstarts off with rigorous energy and industry. He has set about reorganizing his Department, and stopping millions of dollars of expense. He is bringing the contractors up with a round turn, and spreading panic among Found turn, and spreading panic among the peculators and plunderers. But it will need the strength and endurance of a Hercules to perform the work before him. It is clear that he is a driving, prompt It is clear that he is a driving, promptousiness man, who has no faith in the anaconda plan of McClellan, but is a firm betwer in fighting. His chief dependence is on the active use of carnal weapons as the most efficacious way of bringing traitors to repentance and converting rebels from the error of their ways. But he

behalf of inefficiency, which instantly de-perends upon every honest officer at Wash-ington, and we may at last see an energetic war." The old pro-slavery spiders that mo-nopolize each working bureau of the War Department will weave around his lega-lien thousand obstructing threads, unless he is endowed with the strength of Sampson to burst them asunder. West Point in the field, in the offices everywhere, will im-pede him and try to negative and neutral-ize all vigorous measures. If he can over-come these opposers and bring the power of the army and resources of the people to bear directly against the rebeffion, he will be shie to crush it, otherwise not.

Reader, how much money are you willing to subscribe to preserve Southern blavery! How many dollars will you put

surpass nor Austrian tyranny in Italy more than parallel. Who cannot imagine the blank despair of these patriotic Tennesseethank despair of these patriotic Tennessee
ans, when month after month rolled away,
and their hopes of speedy deliverance by
Federal troops were still deferred? In the
light now cast upon these unfortunate loyalists, comes out stronger than ever the
oeauties of Kentucky neutrality and the
policy of the war thus far controlled by it,
which has left East Tennessee to its fate
and coolly stood aloof with folded arms.

The evidence we here present should
sink deep into the hearts of the people,
should persuade the last of those who are
unconvinced of the 'realities of the struggie for existence in which the government
is engaged, should nerve anew the arm of
the Executive in the conduct of the war,
should give a meaning to our army move-

the Government nothing to answer for in nded in the light that comes to us from year to maintain elavery, and 99 out of every 100 will refuse to give a dollar; yet in another way they are doing that very thing. They are subscribing a million a day to have the way are consistent with the subscribing as the subscribed as the subscribing as the subscribed as the subscrib of the North, and understand now, if for the republic, and measure it with the zea our pro-slavery man-hunting generals ha have the war so conducted, that "whether "the rebellion succeeds or falls, the condition of no human being will be changed "from slavery to freedom." The President, a majority of the Cabinet, a majority of Congress, and a vast majority of the people, are for the cheapest, most efficient and more expeditious mode of crushing the rebellion and ending the war. But he "conservative" slavery savers, han back on the breeching, and howl dismall But we protest in the name of the loval

THE FOREIGN NEWS. The tone of the Ministerial papers England, which is that of a bully who is gained an advantage, is by no mesons satis factory to the lovers of peace there or in the United States. In spite of the grea sion which our nade in the surrender of Mason and Slidel -a concession which will gain us the respect of all the world save only John Bul and his ally of the Southdiscontent and threats of hostilimasses that it is wickedly unjust to assess a million of dollars per day on the Union als that were madly fierce for war; and the return of that fraternal feeling which wa people for the support and protection of the practice of slavery enjoyed by the rebels. Why should we of the loyal States redicted as a consequence of a prompompliance with Lord John Russell's de nd, seems as far as ever from realization e ground to the dust by war taxes, in or-The future of the relations of the two ountries, predicted by the events of the present, is not encouraging. A single fac which morethan anything else that has GURLEYS SPEECH. pired, shows the animus of those in pow er, has just come to light in England. The The speech on the management of the war, delivered in Congress last week by Hon, JOHN A. GURLEY of Cincinnati, will be perused with great interest. It lifts up

When Mason and Slidell were seized ficently explicit note to Mr. Adams, our Minister at the Court of St. James, disclaiming that the act of Commodore Wilkes was the act of the Government at Vashington. This was the first note to which the affair gave rise, and this was by Mr. Adams promptly communicated to. Lord John Bessell. But, although the proof that there was no disposition on the part of the Americans to insult Great Britain for the purpose of bringing on a quarrel, was in possession of the English Ministry, the Post, its organ, in an article unparalleled for its studious concealment of the truth of which its editor must have been informed, slurred the matter over in such way that a grossly error impression was left on the English mind; and to that impression, conveyed by impli-cation, was due the excitement which for a brief period turned all England upside down. Had the Post told the truth, and the English bublic been informed that | boats. These immense engines of war ha without the authority of the seizure was the Washington Cabinet, and that no insult Lander, with 40,000 men, had the rebel or wrong was intended, the whirlwind would not have been awakened. But it suited the Ministry, for reasons not yet developed, but which we fear still exist, to long desolating and unnecessary struggle might follow.

pletely in their power, and could have bag emptorily forbidden to budge an inch, and sharply reprimanded for daring to propose such a thing. So in Missouri, when Hal-This, we say, is the most alarming indi leck had Price in his power, McClellan cation which comes to us from the other forbid his being captured. So, too, after the battle of Wild Cat, the road was open side. The clamer of the journals might be disregarded, and the demand for the restoration of Mason and Slidell excused: but when we see that the actua! rulers of the British Empire, are so carcless of the friendly relations of the two countries as togrant permission to advance, and he has held Buell back ever since. The abortive permit the English people and press to lash have calmed down the excitement, we Ministerial sources, which threaten the ing of our blockade, and perhaps forcible this sad policy is a Union fast drifting intervention to compel the restoration of from Euro-country rest on the new Secretary of War. Peace upon terms which England and cury so near It is believed that he will be master of the France may dictate, are not without signifithat the pe-would have situation, and that the President, ceasing cance which the supporters of the do-noth-to be a spectator, will become an actor, in policy in our domestic war will do well

> country that hereafter "the purpose of the stroyed! war is to attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy." For a few weeks the

sat down on the river's bank for the flood to flow fast, that he might cross over dry THE UNION MEN OF TENNESSEE.

One of the saddest and most eloquent pages of this war we lay before our readers in the present issue. In some respects it transcends in powerful interest any document that has yet appeared in the loyal press since the outbreak of the rebellion, owing both to the nature of the intelligence lived and the source where it comes. The

owing both to the nature of the intelligence itself, and the source whence it comes. The Northern newspapers and their correspondents have before and often written of the existence of Union sentiment in Eastern Tennessee, but these statements have been liable to the suspicion of exaggeration or of distortion. Of far greater weight is it, when we learn even stronger facts than have ever yet been printed, and that, too, from the secret military and cabinet councils of the rebels themselves. Here we have the testimony of Zollicoffer on the point, correspondence of leading rebels, State dispatches over the signature of Secretary Benjamin, and official reports all going to show an appalling state affairs in Tennessee. Loyal communities existed there as firm and true to the Federal Government as those of Ohio and Indians, and the comparison we quote from the rebels.

They represented a power and force in the community that once made it a work of perif for the rebel leaders even to go in among them, and this dread has never been so attested as by the evidence we present to day. The call was imminent and pressing for action on the part of the traitors, and for the sharp, stern work which alone crushed down beyond the possibility of formidable demonstration, the brave and courageous hearts that stood by the Government. The scenes that must have been enacted, that are indeed shadowed forth by the official orders we print, constitute a painful picture, which the French Revolution itself cannot surpass nor Austrian tyranny in Italy more than parallel. Who cannot imagine the new part of the repeated in the part of the repeated of the part of the repeated in the part of the repeated of the part of t

The bill introduced by Mr. Colfax, had it become a law, would have been a failure, as a recense measure. It is doubtful whether the Department would have made adollar of profit by the monopoly, unless the postage charges had also been raised. The result would have been immease damage to publishers, and no sat revenue to the Department. And here are some of our reasons for so thinking:

The average postage on prepaid newspapers is about one-third of a cost per copy. The postage on a letter is these cents, and its weight but

Talest news from Southern Kentucky reports the roads drying very fast, in many places in good order already. The boys will be glad to find a hard road beneath their feet,

sume each day the whole postage collected or one thousand copies of a daily paper. An after the railroad charges and postmas of a cierk would consume the remaining frac-tion on five to ten thousand sheets. But it is unnecessary to pursue the subject further. We are glad that Mr. Colfax will oppose the still more obnoxious and oppr of a special stamp tax, proposed mittee of Ways and Means.

The Chicago Journal wilfully well as of the rebels." The TRIBUNE advocates the confiscation of the slaves of rebels. Beyond this it has never gone, and it defles the Journal to show contrary. It has always said that if masters lost their slaves during the cour ouring the course of the course of the course of the course of the compensation. The TRIBURE has declared wer and over again that the slaves of loyal asters should not be interfered with the course of the course hey got mixed up with the slaves of rebels, and thereby passed out of their hands, that

the Government should pay full value to the losers of such slaves. It is the rebels we are after, not loyal men. The Journal has got to be a meaner slavery sheet than the Times. The latter. bad enough, but it does not stoop to the dishonest trickery of palpable misrepresentation of the position of its cotemporaries; nor does it pretend to be in favor of the confiscation of the slaves of rels one day, and advo cate pro-slavery doctrines the next.

The Chicago Tainerne, discouraged at the ill success of the attempt of lis rampant faction to turn, his war hat one for the abolition of slavery, has now commenced the work of persuading its riends that unless the war is made an abolition war it is not their duity to pay the forthcoming tax assessments for the support of the Government.—Chapog Journal.

This is a specimen of the daily libels of the

Journal against this paper. It dare not copy the article which it assails, because that would give the lie direct to its brazen ascrtions; but It prefers to deal in general misversy suits the calibre of which style of contr

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 29th, les nn order has been received from headquarters ordering the immediate shipment of thirty of all been tested, and are ready for trapsports tion. They vary somewhat in weight, the smallest of them weighing seventeen thousan pounds. One of them, when suspended or wheels, makes a stiff pull for six horses, and they are, of course, handled with great diffi-culty. They were to be shipped on a special permit the war fever to rage, though a train, which was expected to leave Pittsburg on the 30th. They are destined for Cairc where they will be placed on board the mor tar-boats constructed for their use. It is with such destructive weapons as these that our ment in having them forwarded indicates work

A special Washington dispatch says: Those who failed to perceive the full significance of u-Chief of the Army and Navy," with which ecretary Stanton's first order began, would be less at a loss for its meaning had they seen tow busily at work the President was this morning in the War Department. We believe from the interior. that he has concluded to usurp his own funchat he has concrete to ask places of office beneeforward, military commanders, small or great, to the contrary not with name, to fill the place to which the people

The following from the Leavenworth Conservative of last week gives a fair sample of their doings all summer:

The dwelling house of Col. A G. Rge, now Stuter at the Fort, has been plundered by Jayhawkers. Col. Ege is a Union man whose faith has never been questioned. His estate was one of the finest in Kansas, but the robbers have not respected it. On Friday last they broke his furniture, destroyed his paintings, and left the house a ruin.

We wish Col. Ege could lead a force into his own county and make an end of these villains.

A Charge Refuted. The disorganizers in this State who first in their schemes seek to throw odium upon the State administration, have made a charge that Gov. Ystes has used his military appointment Gov. Tstes has used his military appointment power for partizan promotions. The Springfield Journal of Monday completely knocks this assertion in the head by a carefully prepared list, which shows that the Governor has appointed as Colonels of regiments thirty-seven Democrats and twenty-fix Republicans—with seven of unknown politics. He has also tendered the appointment of Colonel to many prominent men in the Democratic party, who have declined the same.

have decimed the same between the collection of the being called a pro-slavery sheet. There is a simple remedy that will effectually stop the application to it of that term: Let it cease opposing the anti-slavery side, and quit advocating pro-slavery doctrines, under the thin and hypocritical guise of "conservatism." Nobody ever thinks of calling the Tribung a pro-slavery paper. Who killed Zollicoffer? is destined to

go down to history with various claimants for the honors. Doubtless it will rest with Col. Pry, and yet as he fired with a pistol, it mars his possession of the hanor somewhat the fact that three or four wounds were discovered on Zollicoffer's body, all of which save one were made by musket balls. The ball which passed through his heart was a musket ball, it is said. The pistol ball struck him in the side near the bin.

The Wanpun (Wis.) Time says that a gentleman from Illinois proposes to take charge of the Wisconsin State Prison for a charge of the Wisconsin State Frison for a term of ten years, furnish his own officers, and feed and clothe the prisoners, upon the follow-ing terms: \$15,000 the first year, \$10,000 the second year, \$5,000 the third year, and after that to make the prison pay for itself: All ten-provements in and around the Prison to be made at the expense of the State. with 4 siege guna, Coionel W. H. L. Wallace commanding.

The let and id brigades will constitute the let division of the district of Cairo, and will be commanded by Brigadier Ceneral John A. McClernand.

The 2d brigade will consist of the 8th Wisconsin, 46th Hilbels, 25th Indiana, four companies of artiflery, and such troops as are yet to arrive: Brig. Gen. E. A. Palne, commanding.

The 4th Brigade will be composed of the 10th, 18th, 25th and 25th Hilbels, 25th Artiflery; Houghtsling's battery of light artiflery; four companies of the 7th and two companies of the 1st Illinois cavalry; Col. Morgas, commanding.

General E. A. Palne is assigned to the command of Cairo and Mound City, and Colonel Morgan to the command af Bird's Point.

By order of

U. S. Gaawr,

Brigadier General Commanding.

There will be a rush of women toward Washington at once. The sex will be excited beyond measure to know that female clerks are to be appointed in the Dead Letter Office, to read and return letters. There's a chance BY TELEGRAPH.

rant and staff left here to

soon, as information the day after that place was evacuate the day after that place was evacuate the rebels cut down the

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

All the goods seized from the pos

bought in by late owners, except a library

ROPOSED RE-ORGANIZATION THE STATE JUDICIARY.

THE LIBERIAN AND HATTIE COMMISSIONS

Bright Sure to Be Expelled From the Senate To-day. FROM WASHINGTON. [Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Washington, Peb. 4th, 186

prospects of the two latter are gloomy.

Maj. Andrews, in charge at Pongoteag
the castern above, has captured twenty
sloops besides several achooners. startled by a party of ladies driving past their camp in a curricle under the rebel flag. They were subsequently forced to apologize. The census of contrabands at Fort Monroe

The bill authorizing the Pres epresentatives be accredited as Commissio and Consul Generals, and receive the compensation of Commissioners provided for by the act of August eighteen, eighteen hund-red and fifty-six, provided that the compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed four thousand dollars. The Comed on establishing relations, the ttee agreed on dent, between Embassdors and Charge D'Af

Browning of Illinois against Bright. Mr. Wil sy who held the scales evenly so long as to ender the vote doubtful, finally showed a de cided inclination for expulsion. Mr. Bright has the floor. A vote will be taken to-mo wagons were strung along the route for miles. The brigade is destined for Lebanon. against him; probably thirty-four, to ten 18th Missouri regiment. assessed secessionists were sold to-day, realizing a large sum. None of the property was

ill to provide twenty iron-clad steamers, in

ence of a letter from Secretary Welles taken from D. H. Armstrong ecifications and plans having been already illed for in the Department. The list of Brigadiers was telegraphed inth was confirmed. Among those confirmd were Dumont, Milroy, and Wallace of Ind. lson and Crittenden of Kentucky, Thomas, Tiele, Alex. McCook, John F. Reynolds, Dana f Minnesota, Mitchell of Ohlo, and Doubleday. The Generals commanding Brigades of the namy of the Potomac are Abercrombie, Sedge-sick, Mesde, Duryes, Jameson, Howard, Wright, Newton, Hancock, Foster, Augure Schofield, Parke, Slocam, Wadsworth, Peck, fartindale, Casey; but of Potomac Gen Divisions only Reyes, Negley, and Denver To-day, Andrew J. Butler of California.

nissary of Subsistence. A lively debate took place to-day on Major and by detectives who represented thems as members of a secret organization in Balti more, and wormed into his confidence [Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribuna

The privateersmen have been released and

Vodges and Corcoran will soon be released. mare, which the supporters of the do-nothing policy in ordinates is our off-content by the professing to love the Union, while we have a financial to the content of the property of this Republic is desirable to the CHICAGO FORK THAPE.

The receipts of Broy, Re and dressed, during the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons. Therefore the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons. Therefore the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons. Therefore the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons are follows; against 44,111 the week persons. Therefore the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons are follows; against 44,111 the week persons. Therefore the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons are follows; against 44,111 the week persons. Therefore the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons. Therefore the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons. Therefore the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons. Therefore the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons are for the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons. Therefore the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons. Therefore the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons are for the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons are for the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons are for the past week and the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons are for the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons are for the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons are for the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons are for the past week amounted to dight; against 44,111 the week persons are for the past we Secretary Chase, in his letter to the Committee on Ways and Means, says that he has great

> the war tax and pay in gold. FROM CAIRO.

By order of

U. S. Gnarr,
Brigadier General Commanding.
Juo. A. Rawson,
A substant Adjusted General.
A subsequent order places Gen. E. A. Palne

The War and not the Navy Department is responsible for Burnside's transports, which were purchased or chartered by Howland & Aspinwall for a commission of two and a half per cent. Burnside was originally destined for another destination; hence the excessive draught. draught.
Senator Latham has received a dispatch stating that the California Legislature had

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Camo, February 8, 19 A. M.—1869.

Twelve steamers laden with troops, in charge of Commodore Wash. Graham, left here this morning at 10 o'clock, to join a still larger force at another point. I can truly say that this has every indication of a genuine, active movement, and that something important will movement, and that something important will be accomplished. It may be looked for ere their return, or somebody will get hurt.

Gen. Grant and staff left last night on the W. H. Brown. Gen. McClernand and staff left on the steamer Alps. Gen. Palne is in pentientiary.

The Judiciary Committee has agreed upon

TRE PROCEEDINGS OF CONCRESS.

coning down the road to be forward Kentucky. Gen. Pope will remain and make his marters at Jefferson City.

There is a great deal of sickness in the camps and hundreds of men who were reported unfit or duty, will be left behind and forwarded to the Hospital in this city and elsewhere. It is stated by our informant that in one regment, the 43d Illinois, of 700 about 300 are on the sick list, all the troops along the line have arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct to-ward an officer of the provost guard.

A levy was made to day on the property of Mrs. Gen. Frost and Dr. Wm. Johnstop. A Mrs. Gen. Frost and Dr. Wm. Johnstop. A visit was paid for the same purpose to Mrs. Julia Beckwith, when she paid the officers the amount of assessment.

The Military Commission, in session at McDowell's College, took up the case of Colonel Magoffin, one of the prisoners captured at Milford. Two charges were preferred against him—for violating his parole and for murder. His counsel asked for delay for a few days, for Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio said Daniel Web

time to procure witnesses, and which was granted. As soon as Magoffin is tried the Commission will re-organize. Gen. Stanley, new at the head of it, will go into active ser-Sr. Louis, February 3, 1862.
Two thousand people attended the sale of ic secesh property to-day, and there was nuch competition for trophics of the seizures.

A teamster, belonging to Colonel Jeff. C. Davis's brigade, who came down last night on the Pacific Railroad, brings news from that the Facinc Kanroad, brings news from that command up to Friday night. It had pro-gressed to about eight miles south of Ver-sailnes, on the Big Graver's Creek, and was almost hopelessly stuck in the mud. The roads were in fearful condition, and the baggage

regiment, has been appointed Colonel of the THE SECOND WISCONSIN CAVALBY (Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribur

The following special order has been pro-mulgated by Gen. Halleck. It applies to the whole force turned out to give him escor State University at Columbia, Boone county, and refers to a bank, whose officers are known to be disloyal at heart. It is as follows: HEADQUARTERS DEFARMENT OF MISSOURI, 1 ST. LOUIS, February 33, 1862. from the camp to the depot. A large crowd 1st. The President, Professors, Curators and Gen. Lander Heelgus, Disgusted a Being Held in Check by Genera McClellan. [Special Dispatch to the Cincimnat Gazette.]

other officers of the University of Missouri, are required to subscribe the oath of allegiance prescribed by the sixth article of the State ordinance of Oct. 18th, 1861, and to file the same in the office of the Provost Marshal General in this city. Those who fall to comply with this order within the period of thirty days, will be considered as having resigned their respective offices, and if any one who se falls shall thereafter attempt to obtain pay or perform the functions of such office, he will be tried and punished for military offense. This in-

manimously voted to assume her portion of

Ato force them back to traitor masters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Lavargeourn, February 8, 1892.

Gen. Lane will go into the service as soon as he buries his dead child, if he has to go in as a private.

[From the Quincy Whig, Friday evening.]

DEATH or GEN. LANE'S CHILD.—Gen. Lane's infant son, who was attacked with scarlet fever at the Quincy House on Friday night, the 24th inst., died about midnight last night. His age was about one year. The afflicted mother starts in the morning with the remains of her child for Kashas, earrying with her the sympathics of many friends in this city.

me saleries are to be fared by the Legislature we have been and still are subjected to.

In counties having 35,000 inhabitants a separate Recorder of Deeds shall be elected. The Constitution will provide that the Legislature may create City Courts, with a criminal jurisdiction, but those now in existence will go out when the other courts are organized, say in December next. As respects the Recorder of the Salirosi, and transferred to the Joint City, they will of course go out at the same time. There will be an additional Cirk for that city, they will of course go out at the same time. There will be an additional Cirk for the County Court.

The present Cierks of the Circuit and also of the County Court.

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FROM TOLLICOFFER'S CAMPA

TOUCHING PICTURE OF PATRIOT SUFFERINGS AND DEVOTION.

among the papers of the rebel Col. W. I

e track of any man who had not joined the where it belongs. The people of Kentucky will, I hope, remember the politicians who mmanding the post at Cumberland Gap, day

contradict rumors." This shows how they ontrolled public opinion, having all the Vild Cat, when our forces under Gen. Shoepff vere about 2,000 strong, with Capt. Kinney

ttery of 1st Ohio artillery, is as follows CAMP AT FLAT LICE, KNOX Co., Col. Mackall, A. A. Gen'l. Bo

ommitted them to this absurd and inc

d October 28d, 1861, occurs this sent

neans of information in their own hands THE BATTLE OF WILD CAT.
Zoilleoffer's official report of the

as policy, and condemn them t

oridges.
"2d. All such as have not been so en to be treated as prisoners of war, and

to a. Cavalry, oth Ya. Infantry, and seven companies of the 38th II., with one 12-pounder panies of the 38th II., with one 12-pounder of the 38th II., with one 12-pounder of the 38th II. with one 12-pounder of the 38th Otho, together with ourselves, occupy freight care flor questions, occupy freight care flor questions, and the second of the second o

"became a flight," it is evident the Ook
was going to say, but fled himself. The

LOOK TO YOUR NAME. - The date follow

The Tribune

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869

lected by the Government for prisoners of wa Wherever you can discover that arms are concentrated by these traitors, you will see out detachments, search for and solice the arms. In no case is one of the men known in have been up in arms against the Government to be released on any pledge or oath of all plance. The time for such measures is past. They are all to be held as prisoners of wa and held in jail till the end of the war. Such as come in voluntarily, take the each of all giance, and surrender their arms, are alone be treated with leniency. Your vigilant enforcement of these orders earnestly urged by the Government. Your old't serv't, J. P. Bandaning,

giance, and surrement their arms, are alone

Your vigilant enforcement of these orders

Your old't sery't, J. P. Barnamy,

as a P. S.—Judge Patterson, Col. Pickens and other ringleaders of the same class must be sent at once to Tuscalcoos as prisoners of war.

Here the correspondence closes, Col. Woo was after this transferred at his carnest request to the command of Zollicoffer, a man after this own heart. How many of the prisoner were hanged, how many of their bodies are this very moment dangling in the sir at the scene of their heroic strugtles against han given up to robbery and rapine, how man your continues of bread for the arms it has a given up to robbery and rapine, how man your continues to the contrast of the cont

tal wound. He then locked the front door and

Becorder's Court.

Arrival of Mortars for Com. Poote

renty-seven more of the same sort which are

presented to test their merits in the capture of the rebel stronghold at Columbus.

THE STATE STREET TRAGEDY.

where the regiment is now stationed, on the 23d ult. Joseph Phillips, of this city, a mem-per of the same regiment, died on the 27th ult.

will not admit of a practical use of these for-midable engines of war. A gentleman inform-ed us yesterday that the wood in the boats was never properly seasoned, and that they will soon be water-logged. On the other hand, the gunboats work sdinfrably. It is said that a person upon the upper decks cannot feel the alightest vibration in the boat while the pieces are being fired. We trust that the as-sertion in regard to the mortar boats are un-bunded, and that an opportunity will soon be presented to fest their merits in the capture of

ent of these ords

to the effect that the deceased, Abby Doane, came to her death from an abortion produced upon her by Madame Beaufort, at the instigation of J. Frank Huntoon, and that Harper sided and abetted in procuring the same.

All of the above were committed to jail on the coroner's warrant, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ber of the same regiment, died on the 27th ult.

THE CHICAGE TRIBUNE.—We publish elsewhere the Prespectits of the CHICAGE TRIBUNE, which our residers have doubtiess noticed for the last two weeks; and we must take occasion to say that the Prospectus is a capital synopsis of what the paper contains day after day, week after week, and month after month. As a scesspaper it stands unrivalled by any paper published west of the Alleghanies, and does not suffer by a comparison with the Phusderfers of New York city. Its position, taken immediately after the rebels burned their first powder, and maintained up to this date, that the cause of this ungodly revolt must succumb tefore horthern steel, commends it to all whose clear vision sees the need of such a towerful advente of the simple right. We also like it up each morning with perfect confidence that there is a feast in its fall, well-printed columns, and though all things himan ake it up each morning with perfect confidence that there is a feast in its full, well-rinted columns, and though all things hulman re somewhat imperfect, yet on the whole it is as safe a journal to swear by as any on the ontinent. God bu praised for the public sentiment that makes the Chicago Transum the cry chief of newspapers in the West.—Pond in Lac (Wia.) Commonwealth, 20th sit.

in the organs of the voice. They have an extractionary efficacy in all affections of the Threat and arynx, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, ther from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and roducing a cleer and distinct sunnelation.

To over Muncharys.—If you do not keep D. B. Land & Oo.'s Chemical Salersius, procure it at hor, as it is grating friends so fast amongst the bod housekeepers of the country that you will on have a sail for nothing else. You can get it wholevale of the proprieture, at Pairpori, Monco Co. N. Y., or of most wholesale dealers it the notification of the proprieture, at Pairpori, Monco Co. N. Y., or of most wholesale dealers it the notification of the proprieture, at Pairpori, Monco Co. N. Y., or of most wholesale dealers it the anger years of the proprieture, at Pairpori, Monco Co. N. Y., or of most wholesale dealers it the anger years of the proprieture, at Pairpori, Monco Co. N. Y., or of most wholesale dealers it the anger years of the proprieture o

The Cribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862. We make a special request of postmasters, that when returning papers to this office for any reason, they will be eareful to mame the post office and State from which they are sent. It is impossible for us to search through a list of 20,000 names, sent to 5,000 different post of algn. It was usele of 20,000 names, sent to 3,000 different post of-fices, to find the particular office to which the paper had been directed. We have scores of Transcriss smalled to us with a note on the margin saying, "Stop sending this paper to this office, as the man has died," or, "is gone away," or, "no such man here," or, "refuses to take it out," &c. What office? That is just the puzzle. We hope, therefore, that postmasters, when sending back a Transcri-will always state the name of their office, either in writing or by stamp. LOOK TO YOUR NAME. - The date following

your printed name upon this paper denotes the time to which your subscription is paid. Renewals should be made a week or two in advance of such expiration. We hope all will take notice of it, and renew in time not to have their names thrown from the list. Aftray on Wells Street—A Man Shoots his Wife.

A man named Frederick Kuntz was arrested on Sunday, by Officer Green of the South Side Police, for shooting his wife. The circumstances of the affray are substantially as follows: Kuntz was formerly a bar-tender in the employ of one William Veitz, who kept a siloon on Wells street, between Washington and Madison streets. In the course of time Veitz died, and the bar-tender married the widow, after she had sported her weeds a sufficient length of time, and succeeded to the charge of the saloon. The honeymoon was brief, for business is business and time is faceting. Scarcely had it waned ere trouble commenced. The bar-tender manifested an affully

which he holds allegiance for his instant dis-missal.

This war had reached a point where kid gloves, pleasant words, and glided promises were of no use. The hour demanded hard words, and harder blows. This contest must close either in the ruin of a Republic that has been the admiration of the world, and possi-bly the destruction of civil and religious free-down in America, or in the perfect supremacy of law and order, and the stability of our in-stitutions. He had faith in the latter result, for revolutious move the world forward—never backward. He asked the Clerk to read a menced. The bar-tender manifested an affinity for other widows, and the widow for other bar-tenders. Criminations and recriminations followed, and the spirit-of jealousy was aroused upon each side. On Sauday it culminated in a violent quarrel, during which Knutz drew a receiver and discharged three barrels at her, the contents of the third tak-lug effect in her wide and inflicting a chargerous, and if bulanmation sets in, a morbarricaded it. The neighbors who had heard the report of the pisted went for help and officer Green was detailed to arrest, him. He gained ingress by a rear door and was savagely stacked by the infuriated man and hurled through a window to the sidewalk. The officer obtained help sind again entered the apartment, and was met by Kuntz with a long sharp knife he had drawn from his belt, having thrown his pisted away. The fight was a long and desprerate one, but finally resulted in his capture and lodgment in the watch house. Yesterday morning he was brought before Justice Akin, who held the prisoner in \$2,000 hail for a further hearing.

An Editor Shot by a Cavalry Officer. On Sunday evening list a personal rencorter occurred in Lippert's subolo, corner of North Clark and Ontario stracks, between L. Brentanio, Esq., editor of the Stantz Zeitung, and L. J. J. Nisson, now Qinartermaster in Voss's cavalry regiment at Canp Douglas, The affray originated in an article from Mr. Brentano's caustic pen, which appeared in the Zeitung reflecting severely upon Mr. Nisson and the regiment to which he is attached, and was part of a difficulty which has existed either "Stimmptail" times, when Mr. Nisson was aftorney for Hoffmann's banking establishment rricaded it. The neighbors who had heard e report of the pistol went for help and offiand I. J. J. Nisson, now quartermaster in Voss's catalyr regiment at Camp Dougha. The affray originated in an article from Mr. Brentano's caustic pen, which appeared in the Zeitung reflectling severely upon Mr. Nisson and the regiment to which he is attached, and was part of a difficulty which has existed cince "Stumptail" times, when Mr. Nisson was attorney for Hoffmann's banking estab-lishment. in the street, and a collision occurred, the re-suit of which was that Mr. Nisson was felled to the ground with a cane in Mr. Brentano's hatids. Subsequently, as we have stated, they brought before the Police Magistrate, who held the prisoner to bail in the sum of \$2,000 to swalt the action of the Grand Jury of the

newspapers had expressed it. But it must not be forgotten that the mammoth reptile that was to araw within his folds and crush the rebellion as a single sweep of his tail had already swallowed up all our contemplated victories and gorged himself with the substance of the people to no purpose. Less than thirty days ago General Hatlees sent forward 5,000 cavalty agodine Gen. Price, and was about to follow it up with 10,000 indantry, with every prospect of success, when the order came from a "superior officer?" to half? Was not this characteristic of the whole war? The battle of Foderlektown, Mo., and the recent battle in Keniucky, were both fought without orders from Washington. Our soldlers are pitifully bemeaning for an advance. The reason opportunities for fear the great once brilliant and poetical scheme dashed to pieces. This was not time and place for flattery. Our people were sleeping on a volcano. The voice of our people was against the inaction of our symy. If something was not done the raising of the blockade was not at all impossible. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent, and the largest army ever raised on this continent remains comparatively idel and demoralized by continued inactivity. But where is the leader? Echo answers in the far distance, where.

We have let slip the golden opportunity to crush out rebullion and achieve a permanent victory. We have failed to follow up signal success when we have landed on the enemy's shores. As to the declaration that our soldiers entered the army only for pay, and would not fight, it was failes as hell. They are not permetted to strike at the rebels. Bitter complaints are made because they are held bask for months when victory was right before them and in their grasp.

As to the srmy of the Potomac, he would merely and our two hours and in their way to New Driesans or perish in the attempt. They had long heard of a forward movement, and now one le to be made when the mad dries up, or it may be postioned the interest and the the enemy still, and the

CERCAGO BREAD.—The Chicago Mechanical Bakery has furnished a million and a half of pounds of bread for the army in Kentucky. Kendall's bakery has also sent to that department upwards of a million pounds, and has shipped seven hundred and fifty tons direct to Washington. Our soldiers ought certainly to be well bred boys after such a distribution.

The National Intelligencer of Priday, publishes the official order of Secretary Seward, aircady briefly noticed by our telegraphic dispatches. It is as follows:

DEFAURITY OF STATE, | WASHINGTON, JAB. 25, 1961. |

STR.—The President of the United States being satisfied that the following instructions contravene no law in force in this District, and that they can be executed without awaiting for legislation by Congress, I am directed by him to concept them to the contract of to you.

As Marshal of the District of Columbia you will not receive into enatedy any persons claimed to be held to service or labor within the District or eisewhere, and not charged with any crime or misdemeanor, unless upon arrest or commitment, parsant to law, as fugitives from such service or labor, and was will not retain any such fugitives in cus-

ence with Amarica respecting the siliar of the Treat. The Government wisely separate Mr. Soward's acts from his theoretical arguments, and simply accept his unconditional compilation of the separate of the

THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.
[From the London Times, Jan. 9.]
The Times of the 9th congratulates the English nation on the pacific result of its henorable conduct in the case of the Trent, and then proceeds as follows:
It is a great victory, though it is but an escape from being obliged to conquer. We are but where we were before we were so grossly insulted. We have but curbed for a moment the insolence of a neighbor who took pleasure in continually provoking us, and had permitted binnell at last to go beyond the possibility of sufferance. We have done nothing to set up monuments to commencate; we

sample, become much more reguenate. Ferlangs, the nace of the detactions, made to Eugland twice as much as he loves the Union, and that America would give a million or man offer a temporal to strife by decreasing our force in Canada. We may hope, however, websited, and that we may experience no more of the temporal to strife by decreasing our force in Canada. We may hope, however, websited, and that we may experience no more of those fractions and political sunowaness of the strike of th

Since '56 the dream of the crassders whom Lane will lead, has been that which he so well expresses as the business of Kansas and the West.

"There is this Cherokee country, down there We want Kansas as guare Rais, with as much front north and South as cost and west. The Cherokee country just gives us that. If there are slaves there they must be treated as we treat them in Missouri. Then add that territory to Kansas and we can raise our cotton and carry on our own manufactures, and if hereafter our children are stricken with the secession disease, they can secede and sustain themselves.

"I believe it is the business of Kansas residently with the gallant assistance of Wisconsinely, with the gallant assistance of Wisconsinely, little of the word of the Mississippi. Oh, what a thrill of delight would run through the country to hear Kansas declare that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the boundaries of Texas, and, having made the declaration, to fight it through! That little colony planted here in '44 freed Kansas, then Cherokee, then Texas, then Arkansas, then Cherokee, the feet malis is by declaring that you are notifiers of freedom. To take up the giove the traitors have threw down; answer their challenge by bouldy preclaiming the battin-cry of Freedom. With takt, Oh how certain answer their challenge by bouldy preclaiming the battin-cry of Freedom. With takt, Oh how certain answer their challenge by bouldy preclaiming the battin-cry of Freedom. To take up the control of the Missing by declaiming the battin-cry of Freedom. With takt, Oh how certain are we of our leader. God himself marches before, and, for my part, I would just as soon follow Him as any other leader.

in the event of war. The Federal crulsers of the southern coast would be instantly looked after. With the Warrior at Sandy Hook, nothing could enter New Tork.

"No effectual resistance could be made to a combined attack of our four iron frigates, in case the British government wished to dictate their own terms of peace, by laying the fleet breakside on to the streets of New York and Heboken. This could be done without the smallest risk to the iron ships. On the Canadian lakes we do not possess the same advantage as on the Atlantic, but we can send gamboais ready made as quickly as the northerners can build them, and rather quicker.

"Within a week after the breaking up of the ice in the rivers and canals, a whole fleet of gunboats with the most powerful of the screw correctes sent out to Admiral Milne, will carry the protection of the English, flag from Montreal to Detroit."

OUR KANSAS LETTER. Gen. Lane's Arrival and Oration—Order of Major General Hunter—Arrival of Loya Indians—Movements of Troops, etc. [From our Special Correspondent.]

Prom our Special Correspondent.]

Lavarworm, Jan. 30, 1802.

Lavarworm, Jan. 30, 1802.

My arrival at this point has been somewhat tardy, owing to an unavoidable detention at Quincy, in your State. Reaching here this afternoon, I find the city full of soldiers, and diguitaries, milliary and civil. Gen. Lane arrived here on Monday, and was of course entranchemically subsecuted. To we asked to thusiastically welcomed. He was asked to deliver a lecture before the Mercantile Libra-ry Association of this place, an organization just commenced. He immediately did so, and that same evening-chosing for his subject the ment in this hour of its direct extremity.

The address was an able and eloquent oration, differing in manner entirely from that ready, off-hand method with which he spoke to the sembled throng who at the Tremont Hous welcomed him to your city. There were many remarkable passages in this oration, and I cannot forbear giving some nuggets from so think tortops gring was
cha placer.

"When I think who caused this war I feel
ke a fiend. When I think that the men
ho have been the Cabinet officers, the Sentors, Congressiner, the Generals, the Colocle; when I think that the very men who,
or twenty years, have fattened on this Govrument, are now raising their hands to
trike it down—I feel like taking them all
y the throat—like throttling and strangling
hem all.

them all.
"I firmly believe God is protracting thi
war, and giving us Manassas and Bethel de
feats for the sole purpose of arousing thi
Nation and driving it to the desperation of
doing justice. Dare to kill slavery and th
war utilized. Nation and driving it to this bleeperation of doing justice. Dare to kill slavery and the war willend."
"My children may call me a coward. War war, perpetually, until the North is conquered by the South or the South is conquered by the North.

rvation of slavery, have made widows enoug opphans enough. "Go yonder to that flerce fought battlegroun a Springfield. There out of twelve hundre at Springfield. There out of twelve handred five hundred and seventy killed and wounded Kansas has oftered up enough blood to this Moloch, and so has every other State. And thank God our Government is satisfied tha the war has gone along far caucht in that re-rection. Who feels this rebuildon? for million slaves. Who clothes this rebellion four million slaves. Take them from that side and put them on this side. [Applause, If they were mules, you would do it in a minute. And yet I think a man is worth more to the enemy than a mule.

TO EN BY PORT 6. WE You fing your tand across the wave; We here it as became us, Well knowing that the fettered slave Left triendly thy no option save To pity or to blame us,

You acoffed our plan. "Here lack of will Not lack of power," you told us: We showed our free-state records; still, You mocked, confounding good and ill, Slave-haters and slaveholders.

But yesterday you scarce could shake, In slave abhorring rigor, Our Northern palms, for conscience cake To-day you clasp the hands that ache. With "wallopping the nigger!"

O Englishmen!—in hope and creed, In blood and tongue our brothers! We too are helrs of Runnymede; And Shakspeare's fame, and Cromwell Are not alone our mother's.

Joint heirs and kinfolk, leagues of wave Nor length of years can part us: Your right is ours to shrine and grave, The common freehold of the brave, The gift of saints and martyrs.

Our very sine and follies teach Our kindred frail and human; We carp at faults with bitter speech The while for one unshared by each We have a score in common.

We bowed the heart if not the knee To England's Queen, God bless he We praised you when your slaves we We seek to unchain ours. Will ye Join hands with the oppressor?—

And is it Christian England cheers
The brulser, not the brulsed?
And must she run, despite the tears
And prayers of eighteen hundred yes
A muck in Slavery's crussde?

Oh black disgrace! oh, shame and loss Too deep for tongue to phrase on! Tear from your flag its holy cross, And in your van of battle toes The pirate's skull-bone blason!

Statement of Mr. Huffma

MESSIA. EDITIONS: In accordance with y request I will give through the Prairie Faur as plain a statement as possible of my expense with this plant. The yield of this concerns fabulous to many, and will seem a more so when it is known that it has be

Cultivation of Okra.

See English caricatures of America: and cowhide, with the motto, "Have wallop my nigger?"

chests, chairs, camp tables, camp stools, &c., mast be at once stored or shandoned. The General Commanding takes in his valise one shirt, one pair drawwrs, one pair socks, and one handkerchief, and no officer or soldier will carry more—the surplus room in the knapsack, must be reserved for ammunition and provisions. Every officer and soldier will carry his own clothing and bedding.

III. The General Commanding has applied to the Government for six Brigadier Generals, that his command may beproperly organized, until their strival, it is necessary that he should appoint Acting Brigadier Generals, from the Senfor Colonels. To enable him to do this, in accordance with the order on the subject, each Colonel will immediately report the date on which he was mustered in the service of the United States.

Major General Commanding.

I find the feeling of surprise at the apparent want of harmony and unity of action which the was mustered in the service of the United States.

Major General Commanding.

I find the feeling of surprise at the apparent want of harmony and unity of action which the develops, still the uppermost one in all nulvds, certainly it was supposed that the best feeling prevailed between the Generals, and it is yet believed that the apparent misunderstanding will be adjusted so as to best subserve the interests of the Union and of freedom. It is well known that the Major-General fully sympathizes with Gen. Lane in those opinions and that policy, the advocacy of which has made our Kanasa leader the man of the hour, and excited in the minds of a large majority, especially in the West, a determination which the Administracould not withstand, to allow Gen. Lane apple men and means to make a full and complete trial of his method of crushing the slaveholder's rebellion. It is fully believed that Gen. Lane will have that trial, and the means under his own direction to carry out his plans, for the country demands this. Gen. Lane, if there is not established between the Administracould not his method of crushing

\$30,000, as also ammunition and other supplies.

The following regiments for the South-west expedition have already reported themselves: The Ninth Wiscossin, Col. Salomon, quartered in this city; Tweith, Col. , (you have the name in the files,) quartered at Weston, Missouri; Thirteenth, Col. Maurice Maloney, at Leavenworth; while the Second-Dilocavalry, Col. Doubleday, is quartered at Platte City, or, at leastif we battalions, the third being on its way to the same place.

The Kansas First is now at Kansas City, having arrived there last night, and are under orders to move to Fort Scott. Col. Deltzler is in town this evening. Of the balance of Kansas troops I shall speak hereafter.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribunc.]
St. Louis, February 3, 1862.
The "forward movement" in Missouri does not necessarily imply the immediate resumpand on hostings nor the probability of a sarly encounter with the robels. Troops hav moved to Lebanon and Warsaw, and probabl will shortly hold Osceola. Our military line are thereby extended many miles toward th

BIMARKS.—Whatever Mr. Haffman may have been growing, it certainly is not coffee proper: Coffee Arabica (subsert. eisechons) is an evergreen shrub or tree, growing from six to ten feet, and sometimes thirty feet in height. It is prepagated from seed in the nursery, from which it is transplanted when one year old. It does not bear until the third year, and reaches its maximum of bearing when five or six years old, sometimes continuing productive for twenty years.

Mr. Il. has not been sufficiently explicit in description of character, habits of growth, etc. nemy's country.

As heretofore indicated, the Spring campaign will open by an advance from these out-posts upon a common point. There is an advantage as well as a disadvantage in moving the outposts of an army from the terminus of a ilroad, which those who knew how long it ook Fremont's army to guit the railroad, will best appreciate. Once under way with a frain of wagons, all is well, but that is just the stickng point. Another advantages in locating roops at Osceola, Warsaw, and Lebanon, is troops at Oscoola, Warsaw, and Lebanon, is the great saving in the muscular strength of the troops. Whenever an advance on Spring-field is resolved upon, our troops can march there quickly and avoid the physical exhaus-tion which usually follows long marches. Gen. Curtis is chief in command at Lebanon, asso-ciated with Generals. Sigel and Asboth. He has about 5,000 troops, and more are to follow. Gen. Wyman remains in command at Rolla. Acting Brigadier General Jeff. C. Davis com-mands at Warsaw, though it is stated that ien. Pope is soon to establish his quarters at that place—this, too, in spite of the positive statement that Pope is to take up quarters in the Governor's mansion in Jefferson City. These Union movements in Missouri, in an-

ticipation of a sudden swoop to the Arkansasine, divide public attention with the prospec-tive operations in the vicinity of Cairo. The tive operations in the vicinity of Cairo. The regiments which have recently left here are among the best in the Department. The Thirteenth Miscouri, Col. Wright, has just received new Springfield muskets, and is in fine trim for fighting. The Twenty-fifth Indiana is Jeff. C Davis's regiment, and the same who guarded the Milford prisoners to St. Louis from Schalia. They are likewise well armed and efficient. The Second fows, which came from Bird's Point three months ago to recruit, in consequence of extraordinary sickness in from Bird's Point three months ago to recruit, in consequence of extraordinary sickness in the regiment, leaves in a few days-as soon in fact as the McDowell College prisoners, whom they have been guarding, leave for Alton. Gen. Palmer's Brigade, now at the Lamine bridge, on the Pacific risitroid, is said to be under marching orders for Kentucky. With the regiments sent from North Missouri and from this city, our armyst Catro ought to have an accession of fifteen thousand men in a very short time. Beside the troops, an immense amount of munitions of war have been shipin fact as the McDowell College prisoners.

The Mesiprechty Treaty.
as accession of fifteen thousand men in a very short time. Beside the troops, an immense amount of minitions of war have beef shipped down the river since navigation to Cairo reopened. The steamer Listu carried of each river control. The steamer Listu carried of each river control of the steamer of the control of the cont

COMMERCIAL.

TURSDAY BYRRING, Peb. 4, 1802.

Tursday Byerrs, 7eb. 4, 1981.

There was a good sitendance on 'change to-day and the leading markets were active and buoyant. The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to-day to 4,681. The market for Dressed was buoyant and we note a further advance of 56,10c pt 100 ps., with sales at \$2.709,2.00—the bulk of the transactions being at \$2.75 and \$2.15, dividing on 200 ps. Live Hogs also advanced 56,10c, and the transactions being at \$2.75 and \$2.15, dividing on 200 ps. Live Hogs also advanced 56,10c, and the transactions being at \$2.75 and \$2.15, dividing on 200 ps. Live Hogs also advanced 56,10c, and the transactions being at \$2.75 and \$2.05 dividence of the control of the sales more so when it is known that it me over grown under very unidworable circumstances. Both seasons that I have been cultivating it have been very dry, the springs somewhat late, and the plant has also suffered considerably from the white grab. I received the seeds from Australia about two years ago. They were thirty in number, and cost me \$1.95. I planted them in my gar-den (an old worn out blaff, formerly covered with white ook brash, moderately manured

two years ago. They were thirty in number, and cost me \$1.25. I planted them in my garden (an old worn out bluff, formerly covered with white oak break, moderately manured two years before) the 16th day of May, 1890. I planted three feet agart each way, cultivated with a hoc, and in August gathered 6,000 seeds. The crep seemed poor, but I was pleased with the result. The seeds were small but measured three quarts. We then prepared and used one quart to see if it was worth any further attention or cultivation, and were tolerably well satisfied with the result.

Last spring I moved to this place, twelve miles from my former residence. In consequence of much work, I did not get my coffee planted till the 18th day of June. The army worms were gone before it was all up, but the ground was covered with chints bugs. But they had not learned the use of coffee as a beverage, and after taking the volunteer corn pessed on to the cornfold. From the latences of the planting, I need not tell you that my coffee crop did not look well or do well. In September it began to ripen, and we began to pick and est, or rather drink, and have continued to use till now without count or measure, and after a constant use of it for over four months, I can say that it is as pleasant to the taste. And has all the stimulating qualities of our best coffee.

Hermanus.—Whatever Mr. Huffman may have been growing, it certainly is not coffee proper. Coffee Arabica (subtord. Gaschoner) is TUESDAY EVERING, Feb. 4, 1862.

PROVISIONS—The pork packers are still busy, and although the receipts of Hogs are not so heavy, still the various houses have thus far had enough to keep them running, almost without cessation. There is also rather more doing in Beef packing, principally to supply Government. The movement in Hog product has been lively. Mass Ponk—Under an active inquiry for Boston and New York, the market during the weok has advanced \$75,000 per bit—closing with sales at \$9.750,100 for city packed, and \$9.50 for country. M. O. Pork has been in moderate demand, with sales at \$9.750,000 for city packed, and \$9.50 for country. M. O. Pork has been in moderate demand, with sales at \$9.750,000 \$9.00—closing at the outside quotation. PRINK Mass Poux.—There is a fair demand at \$9.50, but city packers generally refuse to soll below \$9.00. PRINK PORK—There is yory little offering, and with the exception of a few small lois of country packed, which were sold at \$6.50, we have no transactions to report. City packed backet at \$6.50, T.O. Rutys—None offering and market entirely nothinal. Everys Mass—In the early part of the week there were several hundred boxes. Cumberland Middles sold at \$4.50, \$6.00 to the control of the week there were several hundred boxes. Cumberland Middles sold at \$4.50, \$6.00 to the country and the several hundred boxes. Cumberland Middles sold at \$4.50 to the close there are free sellers at the inside quotations. Long Rib Middles have been sold at \$4.50 to and the market entirely not force to the several hundred box and the market entirely not force to the several hundred box and the market entirely not force to the several hundred box and the market entirely not force to the several hundred box and the market entirely not force to the several hundred box and the market entirely not force to the several hundred box and the market entirely not force to the several hundred box and the market entirely not force to the several hundred box and the several hundred to the close there are fre REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

at the close are heavier than at any previous tim this season, and the market is slightly depressed BUIK MEATS—There is a good demand for during the past few days at 4c for Sides, packed and 9%c for shoulders, packed. Several lots of Huma have also been sold at 3%c packed. Cour Hams have also been sold at Sige packed. Country-cut meats have been sold, not thoroughly cured, at \$6,00 to for Stole, loose. Green Marra-There is a good demand for lines at \$76,00 to Stoles at \$76,00 to S

5c. Lard-Dull and easier. Sales were; and tres Quincy Kettle-rendered Leaf a bbls city do at 6%c; 500 bbls and tres Peorle team-rendered Leaf at 6%c.

The following are the closing quotations for all

etc. The ripe seeds are said to be an excellent substitute for coffee.

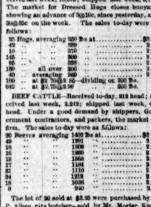
If farmers would give more attention to the garden, even at the expense of "hog and hominy," their family would be more healthful, more cheerful, and even more intelligent. The reason whereof you and I know.

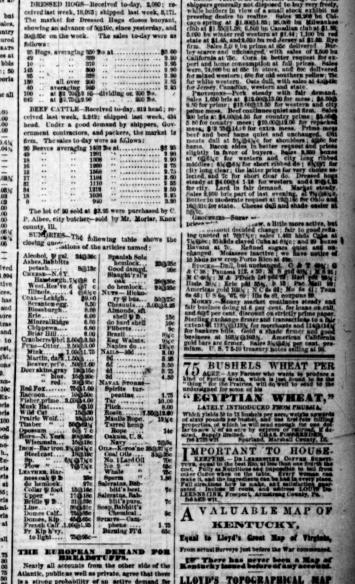
Enversing, Jan. 18, 1862. CALUMET. The Beciprocity Treaty.
We take the following article on the reciprocity treaty and the free navigation of the St.
Lawrence from the La Crosse Republican. Its

The general average of the market at Tige.
The most of the sales range from It to Se.
Total number of beeves received in the cit

RICE SPICES Casia
SPICES Casia
Pepper
Aliapiee
Cloves
Nutmegs
TRAS Fine Young Hyson
Black Toss

FISH-The market is quiet. We que 1 Whitedsh, hf bris......





NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Peb.4.—Corron—Little more

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

Thompson, a servant girl. The girls Compton and Willis were clairvoyants, and professed to tell the past, present and future of their callers by the exercise of their mysterious art. Thus

nuch by way of introduction.

Two weeks ago last Monday, a man by the mane of John F. Hunton, formerly of Col. Isaa Two weeks ago last Monday, a man by the mane of John F. Hunton, formerly of Col. Isaac G. Wilson's Fox River Reglment, went to the country, some three miles from Eigin, Kase county, and brought his consin, Miss Abby Doane, a young woman of twenty-four years of age, to the city. She was taken from her father's house. The couple stopped for dinner on the Monday night in question at the Matteson House, registering themselves as "Daniel Gorman and lady." From that hotel they went to the National House, corner of State and Van Buren streets, where they remained over night. On Thursday, the 14th inst, Huntoon took his consin to Madame Beaufort's, as he says, by her own request, she walking to the place with him, and he unaware ralking to the place with him, and he unawar of the character of the house or those occupy-ing it. This statement is contradicted by the women of the house, who state that he ate dinner there for three or four days previous to

dinner there for three or four days previous to visiting the country to bring in his cousin.

On the 23d, nine days subsequent to the arrival of the deluded victim at the house of Madame Beaufort; Dr. David Dodge, a respectable physician of the city, was called by Huntoon, in person, to see a very sick patient at No. 311 State street. He went there, as requested, and found Miss Doane suffering from what Mrs. B. called inflammation of the bowels, or as the doctor thought, acute peritonities. He at once applied blisters and used tis., He at once applied blisters and used r remedies for her supposed dis-He continued to visit the patient and cribe for her until Sunday last, when he ame seriously alarmed at the progress of complaint, which his medicines seemed to the complaint, which his medicines seemed to have no power to allay, and he sent for Dr. E. C. Rogers, in consultation. The consultation resulted in the unanimous decision that the young woman had been aborted by some young woman had been aborted by some means or other to the physicians unknown. Dr. Rogers, at the stage matters had attained, did not recommend a change in Dr. Dodge's-prescriptions. They were both well satisfied that the girl could not live, and she died on the Monday following, protesting to Dr. Dodge that no violence had been done her.

Her father had been sent for, but arrived a few hours offer her decesse. He immediately

ited his brother, Dr. B. Doane, residing in the North Division. This gentleman went immediately to Madame Beaufort's house and boidly accused her of performing the opera-tion which had resulted in the death of his nices, deeming her desth-bed denial but a wo-man's attempt to screen her betrayer. Let it understood, however, that so secretly had the young woman been conveyed to the city, and so closely had she been kept while here, that her own uncle had not been aware of the

that her own uncer has not been aware or the act, but had every reason to suppose that she was at her home in the country.

Madame B. denied the charge with much show of indignation, and defied them to the proof. High words were exchanged, and the heart broken father left the house with the heart broken father left the house with the corpse of his daughter. Not desiring that the matter of the decease and disgrace of his child abould become public, Mr. Doane obtained a coffin, hired a bearse, and had the corpse transported to the Galena Railroad Depot, on Wells street. There it was put upon the train and borne to Clinton Station, near which is his residence. This occurred on Tuesday of

It was not until Wednesday that the city detectives were informed of the facts attending the death of Miss Doane; but when it was known, officer John Macauley was deputed to trace it out and bring the manufacture for Capt. Barker's Dragoons, on order from the Quartermaster's Department of the State of Illinois. Since that time they have manufactured and soil 12,250 full sets of ear-manufactured and soil 12,250 full sets of ear-

STAILS OF THE BUSINESS

cois. Farmsorts, practed, warren, as everal of the officers statehed to the 19th Wisconsin.

They have now on exhibition at their store a magnificent saddle and accompanying equipments for Col. Cunling of the 51st Illinois volunteers, ordered by the officers and privates of his command, which for general excellence and beauty cannot be surpassed. It is the best set of officer's equipment ever manufactured in this city, and is valued at \$1.35 complete.

They also manufactured for Childs, Pratt & Pox, of 8t. Louis, the contractors for Gen. Fremout, 600 sets worth \$18,000.

The "Grinsley" trees used were manufactured to some extent in this city, and were equal to those made at 8t. Louis. Besides awairy equipments, they have furnished 3,000 knapsacks and a large number of infantry accountements were furnished the Union Defeuce Committee. During the height of the manufacturing season, three hundred and fifty men were employed, and the force was worked night and day. We were mashe to learn the exact tools of saiss to Government and contractors to date, but the amount will not fall far short of \$400,000.

The manufacture of failitary accountements in this city is a branch of industry recent in its inauguration, and though strictly the off-spring of a necessity, has developed to a magnitude and indicated resources and excellencies which point to a permanent character and wide-spread patronage.

As we witness to day the departure of regiment after regiment, well armed, thoroughly equipped and excellently uniformed, it recalls recollections of the earlier days of the war, when our troops left us, unprovided in any of these respects. When Cairo, the great strategie point of the West, was threatened, Government called upon our citizens to aid in expelling, the invaders and crushing the rebellion. The people of Illinois, in common with loyal men everywhere, obeyed the call with alacrity. Though the forces were raised and numbered by thousands, their numbers and courage availed them little while they were destitute of military equipments and ammunition. That eventful Sabbath will never be forgotten in our municipal annals, when the first detachment of troops departed to defend an important avenue of travel near Cairo—with the exception of some of our citizen soldiery—destitute of accourrements, uniforms and ammunition.

The necessity of furnishing so large a body of troops with the habiliments of war, and the impossibility of obtaining needed equipments from former sources of supply, compelled the establishment of manufactories in our midst, which have supplied cavalry and infantry equipments in immense quantities, and amounting in value to over our million deliars. In this connection we propose to speak of this branch of business as operated in this city, interesting as one of the elements of prosperial in this connection we propose to speak of this branch of business as operated in this city, interesting as one of the elements of prosperial all the manufacturing cities of the North.

USTAVE LEVERENZ, 57 WEST RANDOLPH STREET.

This gentleman has made 4,500 complete In-try accourtements, 2,000 of which were for Union Defence Committee, and the bal-ce for the United States Quartermaster's partment at St. Louis. Of Cavalry equip-nist he has manufactured none, except for

d others.
The secregate of these contracts we have

rittee. It may safely be set at \$150,000. As-

ments—Infantry and Cavalry, in this city, during the year 1801, and to date, amounts to 81,155,000.

The above exhibit shows conclusively the

The above exhibit shows conclusively the manufacturing resources of this city, and es-ablishes the fact—which is true of nearly all

classes of articles, that military goods can be produced in this city as cheaply and excellent-ly as in the Eastern manufactories.

The Would-be Assassin in Custedy.

ments he has manufactured none, e officers. Total of sales of military ments, about \$15,000 (estimated);

Interesting as one of the elements of prosperity appertaining to Chicago in common with all the manufacturing cities of the North.

The quality of the goods manufactured here, particularly in the line of cavalry equipments, has been pronounced by competent judges, decidedly above the average. A lot was manufactured by the house of Condict, Wooley & Co. Surnisided to Expression 1999. mactured by the house of Condick, wooley & Co., furnished to Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment, and taken to the Potomac, where the work was brought into comparison with that manufactured in the best Eastern manufactories, and for excellence of stock, superiority of workmanship, and adaptability to the peculiarities of the service, was pronounced uncompiled.

The business of manufacturing army clothing so far as this city is concerned, will be treated of in another article.

WHAT IS AN INFANTHE EQUIPMENT?

Infantry equipage, strictly speaking, consists of uniforms, arms and accontrements, but for the purposes of this article it will be treated as consisting of five articles, viz. a cartridge box of leather, with two in boxes of an oblong shape, about two inches wide by four inches long, placed therein to preserve the ammunition from dampness; a box of leather for recovering the strictles of the stri

WHAT IS A CAVALRY EQUIPMENT?

harness leather.

WHAT IS A CAVALRY EQUIPMENT?

A cavalry equipment consists of a saddle, a pair of hoisters, breast-plate, spur, curry-comb, brush, girth, surcingle, carbine boot or socket, hater, watering bridle, bridle, value, and feed-bag, in all fourteen pieceis. Caralry equipments are of two kinds—the "Grinsley" and the "McClellan" equipment.

THE GRINSLEY SADDLE.

The Grinsley Soddle is an invention of Col. Thornton Grinsley of St. Louis, who obtained a patent sixteen years ago for his invention. Two years since, when the patent expired, not antickpaing any extraordinary demand, he neglected to obtain any renewal of it, and the manufacture is consequently free to all. Parties in Chicago, Racine, Columbus (Ohio) and St. Louis are largely engaged in this manufacture, and in supplying army contractors. The tree of this saddle is covered with raw-hide, has a high pommel of convenient shape for supporting the hoisters, and a high cantle to support the value; is made of black leather with quilted seat; heavy brass stirrups and brass cantle mountings.

The "McClellan" saddle is a combination of the Newborn Tarkick and Secure of the Newborn Secure o

TURNER & SIDWAY, NO. 208 RANDOLPH STREET.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribane.]
Cuerz, III., Jan. 26, 1982.
On Wednesday last, at about half past eight,

The was not until Wednesdey that the, city delective were included to the following the desired by the year it was tree it was a distributed of the following the protective by the year it was tree it was a desired of the great of the following the protective of the following the

From our own Correspondent.]

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASSILICTOR, Jan. 22. 1892.

Secretary Stanton seems to have labored first to bring back to the public mind the fact that the President is Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, and that all officers of lower grade than the President are the servants of the War Department. To this end the "General Order" referring to the battle of Mill Spring, in the State of Kentucky, was published in the name of the "President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." It was announced not simply that the President has received intelligence so and so, as has been oustomary in former years, but that the President, in his capacity as generalissimo of the land and naval forces of the Union, has received the gratifying news. It will be remembered that these general orders, complimenting the troops for bravery and discipline, have heretofore been published in the name of the "General-in-Chief, George B. McClellan,"—thus giving official warrant to the conviction that the President was merely a pleased spectator of the valor of our soldiers, and that Gen. McClellan had taken the war by contator of the valor of our soldiers, and that Gen. McClellan had taken the war by contreet. There has been a wonderful change in the public mind here within a few days as to where the responsible head of the army is to be found. It is no longer head in Administra-tion circles that Gen. McClellan knows this, tion circles that Gen. McClellan knows this, that, and the other—Gen. McClellan knows why the army docsn't move—Gen. McClellan is a military man, and we are not military men—Gen. McClellan has a plan, and weleave it all to Gen. McClellan! A new set of ideas has grown up, and it is now boldly asserted that Gen. McClellan's superiors have a right to know something about army movements, and to put in a word here and there.

The fact is, West Point has been tried and found wanting. West Point has not here over

OUSTAVE LEVERNY, 57 WEST RANDOLPH STREET.

This gentleman, who is one of our oldest and best known German citizens, was one of the cerliest in the field, and contracted large-ly with the Union Defence Committee. He has confined his attention principally to the manufacture of infantry equipments, although he has made a large number of baggage wagon harnesses, and 500 sets of Cavairy equipments. His sales to the Government for millitary purposes exceed \$50,000. The sales of infantry equipments were \$0,000 sets at \$3.00 seeds; 400 sets of harnesse for baggage wagons, worth \$45 per set, or \$12 cach; and 500 cavairy equipments at \$35 cach. The saddle tree need was of the "Grimsley" pattern, and manufactured in \$1. Louis. He employed between 50 aid 60 men; and sold 4,000 sets of infantry equipments to the State of Illinois; 1,000 for the Union Defence Committee, and the basance to the Union Defence Committee. The fact is, West Point has been tried and found wanting. West Point has not been over brilliant in the field (since Lyon fell), and not over zealous in hurting the rebets. West Point generally has no heart in the war. West Point is intensely pro-slavery, and intolerably abusive of the volunteers. West Point gave us Bull Run and Ball's Buff, the blockade of the Potennes the Accounts arrestition and all of the ive of the volunteers. West Point gave us Bill Run and Ball's Bluft, the blockade of the Potomac, the Accomac expedition, and ail of the Port Royal expedition except the fighting. West Point is essentially aristocratic—believing in a standing army and a huge national debt—is intensely tickled with the presence of the foreign princes, counts and barons who have joined the army of the Potomac from love of lucre or love of carnage—is imbued with the same notions of Democracy and popular rights that prevail over at Richmond. Moreover, West Point is aggressive towards everybody except the enemy—going to the length of countermanding or modifying the instructions of Secretary Cameron to Gen. T.

W. Sherman on the one hand, and threatening to turn its artillery against Congress on the other. Finally West Point has no plan for muddady therebois.

Secretary Stanton has surveyed this gloomy field with a clear eye, and, as I think, has brought to his task as stout heart. There is reason to believe that whoever and whatever stands in the way of our success he will not hesitate to strike down, and that he will plue to to the plan, hitherto much neglected.

To the Porthern transportation should, under such defined as lore in the resistances go up, we need not wented and of the Potomac from the past few years been making little or no profits, have all at once been enabled to charge their own prices, however exorbitant, well knowing that this state of things could not hast but any prices, however exorbitant, well knowing that this state of things could not have all at once been enabled to charge their own prices, however exorbitant, well knowing that this state of things could not have led it would not have led it would not have led it would not have the resulting them the result. The world is not have all at once been enabled to charge their own prices, however exorbitant, for the past few years been making little or no profits, have all at once become hability or behave lake and railroad would as ont the profit on behave to a the Union Defence Committee, and the balance to the United States Quartermaster at \$8. Louis. Those contracted for the Union Defence Committee were furnished to the Northwestern Rifte Regiment, Col. Knobelsdorf.

WARD & SINO.

Those gentlemen have furnished their mannifectures to the Government, the Union Defense Committee and the State of Ohio. The first contract was with the Union Defense Committee and the State of Ohio.

reason to believe that whoever and whatever stands in the way of our success he will not hesitate to strike down, and that he will pro-ceed upon the plan, hitherto much neglected, hesitate to strike down, and that he will public to deal upon the plan, hitherto much neglected, of satisfying the people and the people's representatives as he goes along, instead of turning a deaf car to their complaints, or running counter to their wishes. It is believed that he will dismiss such disloyal officers as Maynadler, Tilden, Harrison, Throckmorton, McGuire, etc., and set his face like a flint against the outrageous robberles that have been committed in or through the War Department. It is hoped too, that biundering and imbeellity in the field will biundering and imbeellity in the field will be set to the proposition of the past year. At the corps over a large part of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri for the past year have been destroyed, and the country. ceed upon the plan, hitherto much neglected, ceed upon the plan, hitherto much neglected, ceed upon the plan, hitherto much neglected, of satisfying the people and the people's representatives as he goes along, instead of turning a deaf car to their complaints, or running a deaf car to their complaints, or running a deaf car to their complaints, or running counter to their wishes. It is believed that he will dismiss such disloyal officers as Maynadler, Tilden, Harrison, Throckmorton, Medice, etc., and set his face like a find against the outrageous robberies that have o means of determining, as we have no ac-been committed in or ess to the books of the Union Defeuce Com- War Department. It is War Department. It is hoped too, that bundering and imbeedlity in the field will be neither overlooked nor rewarded—that eal in catching negroes for the public enemy, and driving the Hutchinsons with their songs if freedom obt of our camps, will not be commended, if ludged tolerated—and that complete the complete th zeal in catching negrous for the public enemy, and driving the Hutchinsons with their songs of freedom obt of our camps, will not be commended, if indeed tolerated—and that commen sense as well as common humanity will be admitted to a place among the general orders. It was unfortunate that Mr. Tucker was nominated for the responsible post of Assistant Secretary of War, after Mr. Stanton took the Department—for already numerous protests against the appointment have been received, both by letter and in person, from intelligent business men in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, setting forth among other things that Mr. Tucker is extravagant and reckies with money to the last degree. Mr. Tucker hout yet offermed, but I suppose when the pinch comes he will be. It is not all all fattering to him that his name should be hung up a whole week after the confirmation of his collection. Mr. Watson, who by the way is giving abundant proof of the wisdom which designated and confirmed half approached the probability office.

The following officers appeared at the door. zeal in catching negroes for the public enemy,

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY. On Wednesday last, at about half past eight, as Mr. B. F. Hewes was driving up the street with a horse and cutter, when about a mile south of the village of Crete, a man jumped on the back part of the sieigh, and after riding nearly a mile, drew a plsiol and shot Mr. H. in the neck. Luckily for him, the ball struck so low down as to pass through the collars (double of two coats and a fur tipoet. The ball lodged in his clothes, without penetrating the skin.

A scarch was instituted that night, but the world-be-murderer was not found until the next morning, when Mr. Hewes identified one of the guests at the German Hotel in this place as the same fellow. He was arrested at once, and on searching him there were found to the first half of the content of the guests at the German Hotel in this place as the same fellow. He was arrested at once, and on searching him there were found to the first half of the content of the guests at the German Hotel in this place as the same fellow. He was arrested at once, and on searching him there were found to the first half of the content of the content of the guests at the German Hotel in this place as the same fellow. He was arrested at once, and on searching him there were found

this will be clean cotton, leaving fish to contain hundred points of seed to the acre. This will make some eight to twelve gallons of oil, worth five to eight dollars, sfort deducting the cost of making, over the value of the oil cake. There can be no question that cotton culture is to revolutionize the south half of our State, and for some years at least to carse, to give it a prominence over the north. School houses so long needed in that section will soon be among the things that are.

A MORT LOOK AMEAD.

What may be theresalt of this war, the State of Hitnois will be the gainer. It is true that we shall lose many of our most valued citizens, but their place, will soon be filled by others, we shall have large tax to pay, but as we shall have plenty to do it with, none but speculators will feel its bad effects. Our railroads must do the carrying trade for the States both cast and west of as. We shall feed the armies during the war, and after peace once more resumes her sway, the Border States must draw on us for food, for horses, for mules, for seed and for agricultural implements, while we shall in the meantime have freely established the growing of cotton, tobacco, flax, sugar and other products to be added to the other staples of the State. Emigration is beginning to pour ir, and during the past three months more lands have been sold for actual settlement and new farms than during the nine months preceding. Illinois will not long remain the fourth State in the Union.

The axe seems to be laid at the root of the The axe seems to be laid at the root of the tree in the, matter of retrenchment in these war times, when such a measure as that of Senator Sherman's is brought forward, for the reduction of the expenses of Congress itself. Few of our readers are aware of the cost of a session of Congress, or that so large a sum can be so easily saved to the National Treasury as in the manner proposed.

The mere hiring of persons to wait upon the Senate and House, and keep record of the The mere hiring of persons to wait upon the Senate and House, and keep record of the proceedings, has been costing the Government \$150,000 annually. The cost of farniture, lights, fucl, stationery, and so forth, is a sum of startling magnitude, and a very fit subject for the pruning knife. The people are put upon habits of economy in this war time, and the public accounts made and a very least the property of t the public servants must needs share in the same, more necessary than pleasant retreneb

same, more necessary man pressure retrieve-ment.

Senator Sherman's bill proposes to reduce the salaries of Government *employes*, both civil and military. Certainly such reduction is both needful and just. All other classes of comes by reason of the national troubles, and it is but fair that gentlemen who have been wearing fine linen and faring sumptuously every day about the Capitol building, com down to the new grade. The following exhibit combines the features of Mr. Sherman's bill, with the present expenditure. It is a saving of about fifty per cent. The following we condense from the Washington Globe:

\$3,600 9,500 2,160 2,160 14,800 1,752 2,160 500 2,000 1,750 1,400 1,500 1,500 2,400 1,500 2,400 1,500 pent-room. up't of folding-room Folders.
Messengers 14
Labores.
Riding pages.
Floor pages.
Superintendent of furnace.
Assistant sup't of furnace.
Liborers. 2 ruse of Eigresentations. 3,600 2,190 2,500 3,100 2,160 25,200 2,160 9,000 1,800 1,752 1,500 4,800 1,900 1,500 2,400 1,460

erwise than in want of large l. This will not only increase as, but withdrawing from the f transportation already gorged

2,160

What gives the wheat-field blades What points the rebel cannon?

What points the robe I cannon?
What sets the roaring rabble's heel.
On the old size-spangled pennon?
What breaks the cath
Of the mem o' the South?
What wheta the knife
For the Union's life?—
Hark to the answer: SLAYRRY! THE REPORM IN THE CONGRES-SIONAL EXPENSES. Then waste no blows on leaser foes In strife unworthy freemen. Godflifts to day the veil and shows The features of the demon! O North and South, Its victims both, Can ye not err, Lef Shaver the I''. And union find in freedom? Mr. Sherman's Bill for a Reduction

What though the cast-out spirit tear
"She nation in his going,
we who have shared the guilt must share
The pang of his o'erthrowing!
What'e et he cross,
Whate'et he cross,
Whate'et he cross,
Of present pain
Who trust in God's hereafter? For who that leans on His right arm Was ever yet forasken? What righteous cause can suffer harm If He fis part has taken? Though wild and loud And dark the cloud, Bis hand upholds The calm sky of to-morrow!

1,080 400 2,000 1,500 2,400 1,500 1,900 1,800 1,500 2,100 \$2.50 per day. 3.00 per day. 1.50 per day. 2.00 per day. 2.00 per day. 2.00 per day. 1.000 \$1.50 per day. 1.500 1.500 3,600 2,000 2,000 1,500 12,000

When your rights was our wrongs, John You didn't stop for fuss— Frittany's trident-prongs, John, Was good nough law for us. Ole Unde S, see the "I gness, Though physic good," see he. Though physic good," see he. Prescriptions signed "J. E., Put op by you an me:" We own the ocean, in John, You mustn't take it hard. If we can't think with you, John, It's jest your own back yard. One Uncle S., see he. "I guess. If their his claim." see he. "The fencin-jutiff I cost enough To bust up friend J. B., Re wal er you an 'me!" God means to make this land, John Clear thru, from sea to sea. clear thru, from sea to sea,
Belleve an' understand, John,
The walk o' bein free.
Ole Uncle S. sez he. "I glees,
God's price is high." sex he.
"But nothin' else than wat ile sells
Wears song, an' thet J. B.
May leare, like you an' me!"

one hour too soo. This is not a light or can if be accomplished without of thousands of valuable lives and of money. The robels are proud, and obstinate. They believe the are born to command. They that they will suffer their homes had in rulns before they submit. The must be accepted. Better lay their couptry waste than to suffer the nable murdered. Better depopulate the plant a new race of freemen on their de and deserted fields, than suffer this re to triumph. Such is the voice of their pie of the North. Nor shall there be, rulers be equal to the task, any true my recels shall have laid down his arms a mitted to the Government. The peoplement, and this is humanity. Honor hood, national and personal pridenothing of particitism—forbid it hat party should yield except under the moswhelming necessity. If the Government is to the rebels, it loses its characte cases to be a bower amone the necessity.

sothing of patriotism—rorange party should yield except under the most overwhelming necessity. If the Government submits to the rebels, it loses its character, and ceases to be a power among the nations of the earth. How, then, and when, will this war end? In other words, how can the South be wholly exhausted? It will not end until the Government shall more fully comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, in which one party or the other must be reduced to hopeless feebleness, and the power of future efforts shall be utterly at ultilated. This is a sad but true alternative The South can never be reduced to that ce dition so long as this war is prosecuted on present principles—so long as they are left means of cultivating their fields throughout the control of the c

hand from the cultivation of white men can be spared old and infirm can oversee t their industrial pursuits can rupted. Although the black weapon he is really the main To end the war successful Above the maddening cry for blood, Above the wild war dramming. Let Frecdom's votice be heard, with good The evil overcoming. Give prayer and purse. To stay the Curse Whose wrong we share, Whose whom we bear, Whose even we bear.

States. That is true, tion and the laws are times of peace. But repudiated and set at powerful to be put do the Constitution grant which it was impossib situation says that "it care that the laws sha ed," and creates him grence as much a diefer all proper power lic safety, wheth scribed on their power, of course ed, and ought to e following pungent lines occur in the new w Papers," being part of an address of r Jonathan to John Bull, apropos the Mason

three monda ha

THE GAME OF LIFE. BY JOHN G SAXE.

There's a game much in fashion-I think it's called Electre: (Though I sever have played it, for pleasure or lucre.)
In which, when the cards are in certain conditions. The players appear to have changed their positions. And one of them cries. In a confident tone. "I think I may venture to go it alone!

In vain the bells of war shall ring
Of triumphs and revenges,
Whife still is spared the evil thing
That severe and estranges.
But, blest the ear
That yet shall hear
The joidiant bell
This rings the knell
Ofslavery for ever:

Thou let the selfish lip be dumb.
And husbed the breath of sight
Before the joy of peace, must co
. The pains of purifying.
God gave us grace
. Each in his place
. To bear his lot,
To bear his lot,
Budure and wait and labor t

Sidell case;]

No made the law that hurts, John,

Hinds I wis—ditto tails?

J. B. "was on his shirts, John,

Oniess my memory fail.

One Unde S., so he, "I guess,

(I'm good at thet,") sea he,

"Thet sauce for gooes ain t best the juice

For ganders with J. B.,

Not more than you or me!"

While watching the game, 'tis a whim of the bard's

Pday.

When great Callloo proclaimed that the world in a regular orbit was consciently whirlon, and gol-not a convert—for all of his palm;

"It moves, for all that," was his answering tone, for he knew, like the Earth, he could "go it alone:"

DRY GOODS CHE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, COOLEY, FARWELL Vos. 42, 44 and 48 FALL AND WINTER

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Common Furn In great variety. Wood Sest and Con-Bedsteads and Bareaus. School Furth-and made to order.

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Y, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,

" CHICAGO TRIBENE," Calcare, II

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1863.

BAGS AND SACTORDAY, FERRUARY 8, 1963.

We may briefly recapitulate the odd news of the morning as follows: For carry taken, and Fort Donelson to be attended today; Burnside's expedition ready pounce on Roanoke Island; departure. Sherman's expedition from Port Royal Savannah; passage of the bill in Contrast for twenty new iron-clad gunboats.

AT FARWELLS

STEAM BAG MANUTAN THE Tennessee river is now open to a gun-boats clear up to the Muscle cals in North Alabama—at least, we do of know of any baftery on the river above out Henry that would obstruct their asset. This lets our troops into a country all stocked with contrabands and cotton. The contrabands and cotton that so of at Washington. Let the Western boys go in and win.

COMETHING ENTIRELY THE DIME CREEP on Burnside's expedition, and all was. The nicest thing in the world to prevent any stay on the 3d for an attack on Roanoke and preparatory to further movements.

Just Received, in Burnside had with great labor got another lot of WHITE'S CREERAL bout half his fleet into the Sound, and, STUB TOE SKAT ing superior to his adverse fortune, he there is a bopeful of the result. Com. Goldsbordelphia, Burnside and St. Louis, in correct at world conduct the navalatiack, and These States are used in Saw York are as hopeful of the result. Com. Goldsbordelphia, Buffalo and St. Lopia, in present ght would conduct the naval attack, and would conduct the naval attack, and the honors won already by Dupont and the rebel forces, which are stated (no nother result) as high as 50,000 med.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE The POSSED JURICIARY SYSTEM.

AND KAR INVIRMANY—The Dosse The Judiciary system as reported from

Attending Surgeons, 1 DWARD IN HOLL to of five Judges, all to be elected for ten

Consulting Surgeons, 10 DWARD IN HOLL to five Judges, all to be elected for ten

From Dwin Hard to be TRIFFERA Waiter L. Newberry, President at the election next fail. Would it Therefore the election rext fail. Would it Secretary Early Medical and the feet one for two years, one Secretary Early. Medical Barry, or four, one for six, one for eight and one Bentley, John H. Khate, Palo Carpenter. P. E. MINOR, M. D., having the form of the people once in two covered a permanent cure for Homes tresh infusion from the people once in two cure can young or old, and from one is two tare for young or old, and from one is two covered a permanent cure for homes tresh infusion from the people once in two cure can young or old, and from one is two tares is necessary. The proposition of the overaction, by the use of an external second containing the people once in two overactions, by the use of an external second containing the people once in two overactions, by the use of an external second containing the people once in two overactions, by the use of an external second containing the people once in two overactions, by the use of an external second containing the people once in two overactions. jectionable, and unless it be changed for e better, the Convention need not expect

t it will meet with much popular app ide michod, without and The address to the people of Georgia of the Bracia and Louis a

sury is bankrupt, the army is melting e print the document entire upon the

Legal Notices-

HERIFF'S SALE .- By virt

well of exceeding issues from the superintension. Code County, in favor of Junes. Erra R. McCarz and Samile!

It will be seen by our dispatches that the more first of the code of the count. It is such as the property to the latter of the count of the count. The code of the count. It is all offer for sale at jubble vends the laddition of the count. It is such as described property, to will be seen by our dispatches that the marking the 3150,000,000 Demand of the angle of the control of the code of the count. It is code of the count of Code and Sate of the Code of Sate of Sate of the Code of Sate of S

The state of the control of the cont